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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 Oct 61

Copy to:

Report of: **SA JOHN F. GENIS**
Date: 10/13/61

Office: **Chicago**

Field Office File No.: **105-4489**

Bureau File No.: **105-63412**

Title: **JONAS DAINAUSKAS**

Character: **INTERNAL SECURITY - R - LITHUANIA**

Synopsis:

JONAS DAINAUSKAS presently resides at 4439 South Talman and is employed at the Patria Parcel Company, 3741 West 28th Street, both Chicago, Illinois. He also submits articles to Lithuanian anti-Communist publication. He was born on January 21, 1904, at Kaunas, Lithuania. He arrived in the United States for permanent residence 2/26/61 from Paris, France. **DAINAUSKAS** was interviewed 8/29/61 and 9/19/61. He furnished information regarding his background and employment between 1927 and 1941 when Lithuania was occupied by the Soviets and the Germans. He was employed in the Department of State Security in Lithuania during this period. He was arrested in 1941 after Germans occupied Lithuania. No charges were placed against him and he was subsequently released in 12/41. He fled to Germany, worked as a civilian in German air fields and did liaison work for the German army with the Lithuanian auxiliary Unit in 1945. He fled Poznan, Poland, and secured farm work in Bydgoszcz and secured the Polish identity and papers under the name of **JAN DAJNOWSKI**. He worked in the office of the Agricultural Reform in various cities in Poland until 1957 to avoid capture by the Soviets under this Polish identity. He then secured a visa to visit Paris, France, where he remained until 1961 where he waited to gain entrance into the United States to join his wife and family. While in Poland, he was a member of the Polish United Workers Party and did this only to protect his Polish identity. He advised he was an anti-Communist and against the Soviet occupation in Lithuania and further denies he has ever been a Soviet or German agent.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On March 7, 1961, CG T-1 advised that JONAS DAINAUSKAS had arrived in the United States during the latter part of February or early March, 1961 from Paris, France, for permanent residence. Source advised that he had observed DAINAUSKAS at a gathering held at the Lithuanian Youth Center, 56th and Claremont, Chicago, Illinois.

It is noted that CG T-1 had previously advised on March 21, 1958, that it was his personal belief that DAINAUSKAS is a "Soviet spy". He based this belief on DAINAUSKAS' association with the Soviets after the Russians occupied Lithuania in June, 1940, for all Lithuanian police officers and high government officials were arrested and placed in jail, however, DAINAUSKAS was allowed to continue his employment with the security police in Kaunas, Lithuania.

In addition to the above, it was previously learned from CG T-2 on August 14, 1957 that JONAS DAINAUSKAS at that time was in Paris, France, attempting to enter the United States and had from about April, 1940 to June, 1941 collaborated with the Soviet forces that occupied Lithuania during that period and furnished records of the Lithuanian Security Police to the Soviet National Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD).

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following background information of JONAS DAINAUSKAS was obtained from a review of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records made available by Miss VIRGINIA LUNDELL on April 6, 1961, who is a clerk, Mail and File Unit, INS, Chicago, to Investigative Clerk JAMES E. CHRISTENSEN, Jr. or obtained from interview of JONAS DAINAUSKAS on August 29, 1961 and September 19, 1961 by SAs PAUL M. GRIER and JOHN F. GENIS, unless otherwise indicated.

Birth and Citizenship

JONAS DAINAUSKAS was born on January 21, 1904 at Kaunas, Lithuania to Mother, PETRONIE DAINAUSKAS, nee RAFAMAVICIUS and Father, MATAS DAINAUSKAS. He advised his father died in 1942 and his mother died in 1944.

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INS records disclosed that DAINAUSKAS arrived at New York City, New York, aboard the Air France flight No. 707 on February 26, 1961, for permanent residence. He is an alien and is assigned INS No. A12-196698. Data concerning DAINAUSKAS was obtained from Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration No. I729851 dated December 16, 1960, which was executed at Paris, France.

Employment and Residence

On June 16, 1961, CG T-3 advised that JONAS DAINAUSKAS resides with his wife and family at 4439 South Talman and is presently employed as a clerk at Patria Parcel Company, 3741 West 26th Street, both Chicago, Illinois.

In addition, source advised that DAINAUSKAS contributes anti-Communist articles to the "Daugas", Lithuanian Roman Catholic newspaper published at 4545 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, and was also the correspondent for "Daugas" for the past four or five years while he was in Paris, France.

On September 19, 1961 JONAS DAINAUSKAS verified the above mentioned residence and employment.

Former Residences and Employments

INS records, Chicago, disclosed the following former residences of DAINAUSKAS:

From birth to 1926, student, Kaunas, Lithuania
1926-1927, military service, Kaunas, Lithuania
1927-1944 Lithuanian Security Officer, Lawyer,
Kaunas, Lithuania
1944-1945 as refugee, various places in Germany
1945-1945, prisoner in ~~Soviet~~ camp, Germany
1946-1948, clerk in Chodziez, Poland
1948-1949, County Agronan in Miedzy, Chodziez,
Poland

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1949-1951, Oborniki, Poland

1951-1957, Agronan Service, Poznan, Poland

1957-December, 1961, Paris, France, student and
journalist.

1957-1951, DAINAUSKAS advised he resided at 6 Cite
Joli, Paris, France, with his cousin JOHANNA
NAVACKIENE.

Education and Military Service

DAINAUSKAS advised he attended his primary and secondary schooling in Kaunas, Lithuania, and completed his law school training at the University of Kaunas in 1934. He also advised that he attended the Military Academy School from 1926 to September, 1927. He received a Second Lieutenant commission, Lithuanian Army, in January, 1931, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in November, 1938, in Lithuanian Reserve Army. He also was employed as a Germany civilian employee for the 6th Flight Battalion, I Company, Poznan, Poland, in 1945.

Marital Status

DAINAUSKAS advised he married LEOKADIJA MARKEVICIUTE (MARKEVICIUS) on December 25, 1928, at Vytautas Church in Kaunas, Lithuania. He advised his wife was born February 3, 1905, in Riga, Latvia. INS records, Chicago, disclosed that a petition for United States citizenship for issuance under Immigrant Visa VP 9-129053, dated February 5, 1957, disclosed that LEOKADIJA DAINAUSKAS, nee MARKEVICIUTE, 3853 Decatur, Omaha, Nebraska, was sponsoring JONAS DAINAUSKAS' entry into the United States. This petition disclosed that she was born February 3, 1905, Ryga, Latvia, and that she became a United States citizen by naturalization certificate No. 7256180, issued on November 23, 1954 in United States District Court, Omaha, Nebraska.

An affidavit of support dated November 7, 1960, disclosed that LEOKADIJA DAINAUSKAS, 723 Brompton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, has listed a bank account at the Talmor Savings of approximately \$6,000 and held promissory notes receivable up to \$2,000. Her employment was listed as Orchard Hill Nursing Manor, 3053 Decatur Street, Omaha

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Nebraska, where she was residing temporarily.

On October 16, 1957, Mrs. THERESA NISKI, St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, 1120 North Leavitt, Chicago, Illinois, advised that LEOKADIJA DAINAUSKAS has been employed as a practical nurse in the Pediatrics Division of this hospital since May, 1956. Her residence at the time was listed according to her records as 4355 Rockwell, Chicago, Illinois.

Credit and Arrest Record

On July 19, 1961, Investigative Clerk RANDALL L. SWAN made a check of the records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Inc., and the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, without locating any identifiable information with JONAS DAINAUSKAS.

Relatives

DAINAUSKAS advised that his wife, LEOKADIJA, and daughter, JURATE, born June 24, 1934, Kaunas, Lithuania, presently reside with him at 4439 South Talman, Chicago. He advised that he has a son, RIMVYDAS JONAS DAINAUSKAS, who is married and resides with his wife in Cicero, Illinois, and that he has completed medical school in Chicago. He further advised he has a brother PRANAS, who is married, wife MARIA, who resides in Vilnius, Lithuania. This brother has a son VYTALIS, who just recently was married, wife's name unknown. He advised his brother was born in 1910 and was employed as a bookkeeper for the Municipal Government in Vilnius. He advised he has a sister ELENA, born in 1914, Kaunas, and who presently resides in Kaunas. She was just married in 1959 for the first time and has no children. He does not know her husband's first or surname. He also advised he has a cousin, JOHANNA NAVACKIENE, who resides at 6 Cite Joli, Paris, France.

Other Background

On August 29, 1961, JONAS DAINAUSKAS advised that he had used the name of JAN DAJNOWSKI in Poland from 1945

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to 1957. He advised that he had used the pen names of S. RIMVYDAS and D. AINA, ALGIMANTAS when he contributed articles to Lithuanian anti-Communist newspapers. He advised that he has contributed articles to the "Nepriklausoma Lietuva" (Independent Lithuania), published by Lithuanian League of Canada, Montreal, Canada, and the "Draugas" (Friend), Lithuanian Roman Catholic newspaper published by the Marian Roman Catholic Fathers, 4545 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

INS records disclosed that DAINAUSKAS was a member of the following organizations:

Lithuanian Boy Scouts Association, Kaunas, Lithuania from 1919 to 1940, member of General Staff

Lithuanian National Guard Association, 1922 to 1940, member and commandant

Lithuanian Student Corps "Vytis" (Knight), 1924 to 1940, member and organizer

Lithuanian Army, Reserve Officer, 1928 to 1940, ordinary member

Polish Trade Union of Agrarian Service, 1947- 1957 ordinary member

Polish Soviet Union French Association, 1957 to 1957 ordinary member

United Polish Workers Party, 1947 to 1957, ordinary member

International Federation of Christian Workers and Immigrants, 1960

Trade Union of Journalists of France, 1960.

II. ACTIVITIES

On March 7, 1961, CG T-1 advised that JONAS DAINAUSKAS had arrived in the United States during the latter part of February or early March, 1961 from Paris, France, for permanent residence. Source advised that he had observed DAINAUSKAS at a gathering held at the Lithuanian Youth

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Center, 56th and Claremont, Chicago, Illinois.

It is noted that CG T-1 had previously advised on March 21, 1958, that it was his personal belief that DAINAUSKAS is a "Soviet spy". He based this belief on DAINAUSKAS' association with the Soviets after the Russians occupied Lithuania in June, 1940, for all Lithuanian police officers and high government officials were arrested and placed in jail, however, DAINAUSKAS was allowed to continue his employment with the security police in Kaunas, Lithuania.

In addition to the above, it was previously learned from CG T-2 on August 14, 1957, that JONAS DAINAUSKAS at that time was in Paris, France, attempting to enter the United States and had from about April, 1940 to June, 1941 collaborated with the Soviet forces that occupied Lithuania during that period and furnished records of the Lithuanian Security Police to the Soviet National Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD).

In support of the above allegation, CG T-2 furnished the following information:

JONAS DAINAUSKAS was Assistant to the District Chief of Security Police in Kaunas, Lithuania, from about 1930 to 1940. In early April, 1940, Lithuania was threatened with occupation by Soviet Forces and on or about April 15, 1940, the Soviet Government made an announcement from Moscow that it was assuming control of Lithuania. As of April, 1940, AUGUSTINAS POVILAITIS was Director of Security and Criminal Police in Lithuania, but POVILAITIS was either unable to or failed to instruct his various District Chiefs of Security Police as to what disposition was to be made of Security records under their control. When the Soviet Government announced its seizure of Lithuania, it therefore fell upon the Security Police in each District to dispose of records under their control.

Confusion resulted, but for the most part the Security Police of the various Districts destroyed their records to avoid having the records seized by the Russians, and then almost the entire Lithuanian Security Police Force either hid within Lithuania or fled the country rather than face possible imprisonment, death or collaboration with the Russians.

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Unlike the other Security Police Officers, however, JONAS DAINAUSKAS failed to destroy his security records and remained at his post in Kaunas, Lithuania. Moreover, DAINAUSKAS grasped the opportunity to declare himself Director of Lithuanian Security and Criminal Police.

In a matter of days, ANTONAS SNIĘCKUS, an NKVD Agent, took over control of the Lithuanian Security and Criminal Police from DAINAUSKAS, who continued to work as a Security Police Officer under SNIĘCKUS. DAINAUSKAS made all of the Kaunas District security records available to SNIĘCKUS. CG T-2 knew SNIĘCKUS was an NKVD Agent because at the time Russia seized control of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Government had SNIĘCKUS under arrest on charges of committing espionage against Lithuania for the Soviet.

In June, 1941, the Germans ousted the Russians from Lithuania. A new Lithuanian Government was created from members of the Lithuanian Anti-Communist Underground and a new Lithuanian Security Police Force was established. DAINAUSKAS fled along with other collaborators and Russian officials. The new Lithuanian Government was able to seize records of the NKVD which the fleeing Russians failed to destroy and these records disclosed that DAINAUSKAS and other Lithuanians had worked for the NKVD. The new Lithuanian Government issued orders for the arrest of these individuals. DAINAUSKAS was subsequently arrested, then imprisoned in Kaunas, Lithuania, and an investigation was initiated to ascertain the extent of his activities with the NKVD.

As of 1943, DAINAUSKAS was still in jail and had not been brought to trial on the charges. In about 1943, the Security Branch of the Gestapo ordered that the investigative files on DAINAUSKAS be turned over to them. CG T-2 then temporarily lost contact with DAINAUSKAS.

In the winter of 1944-1945, CG T-2 last saw DAINAUSKAS in Berlin, Germany. At that time DAINAUSKAS was wearing the

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uniform of a 1st Lieutenant in the German Air Force with non-flying duties. Subsequently, CG T-2 heard that DAINAUSKAS was serving with the German Air Force in Poznan, Poland, and that when the Russian Army moved into Poznan, in 1945, DAINAUSKAS, instead of attempting to flee with the German Armed Forces, remained in Poznan to greet the Red Army.

According to CG T-2, DAINAUSKAS' wife was in the Haustentten Displaced Persons Camp, Augsburg, Germany, in 1945, and left there to join her spouse in Poznan, Poland.

According to CG T-1, he learned that in a recent edition of "Draugas" it contained an article reflecting that DAINAUSKAS left Poland, is currently in Paris, France, and hopes to enter the United States.

On September 19, 1961 and August 29, 1961, JONAS DAINAUSKAS was interviewed by SAs PAUL M. GRIBER and JOHN F. GENIS, at which time he furnished the following information concerning himself in the Lithuanian language.

In 1927, after completing his military service in the Lithuanian army he became employed with the Lithuanian Government as a reader in the Censorship Section of the State Security Office in Kaunas, Lithuania. He was working part time and attending the University of Kaunas. Subsequently in 1934, he was made Vice Chief of the Security Service of the Kaunas District.

In 1936, he taught Criminal and Security Law in Police School and held examinations for court attorneys and judges after he attained his law degree. He further advised that the attorneys at that time had to serve two years internship like doctors, before becoming an attorney, requiring them to practice law. He served as Vice Chief of Security Service in 1940.

In the 1930's, he worked on the German documents in Klaipeda, mostly translating German documents into the Lithuanian language.

In December, 1939, after Lithuania annexed "Vilno" (Vilnius) from Poland, he was sent to "Vilno" to study, translate and decipher secret Polish documents and codes in that city and stayed there until June 15, 1940. He

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advised that upon returning to Kaunas, not knowing that the Soviets were in the process of occupying Lithuania, he learned all of his superiors had fled from Lithuania. He succeeded in contacting the Vice Security of State of Ministry of Internal Affairs, one STENCALIS, who advised him to remain at his position with the Security Service as he could be of more benefit for independent Lithuania than by running away. He stated he would have escaped himself if he had proper warning but he decided against it.

He added that STASYS CENKUS, Chief of Security Service, Mariampole, and ALEXANDRAS LILEIKIS of the Mariampole District, were a few of the individuals who escaped from Lithuania to avoid capture by the Russians.

On June 22-23, 1940, when the Soviets took control of Lithuania, ANTANAS PALECKIS was made Prime Minister of Lithuania and ANTANAS SNIACKUS was appointed Chief of Department of State Security of Lithuania. He was told by SNIACKUS that the Soviets wanted him to continue his work on the "Vilno" documents which were then transported to Kaunas, Lithuania by the Soviets. He was then instructed to translate the Polish documents into the Russian language, which he did by himself without interruption until September or October, 1940. He then was dismissed.

In December, 1940, Soviets procured additional Polish documents in "Vilno" where he was employed as a translator for the Soviets for approximately two months. At the time he lived with his brother, PRANAS, who was employed as a bookkeeper in the Vilnius. After he completed this work, he returned to Kaunas and worked as a translator for a few weeks in the State Printing Office. For two or three months he was unemployed and was unable to secure work.

The Germans declared war on Russia and he began to organize the Lithuanian Partisans around the Kaunas area. These Partisans were mostly members of the Lithuanian National Guard Association who were anti-Communist. Upon attack by the Germans, the Russians began to flee Kaunas as the Lithuanian Partisans fought the Russians and then occupied the Kaunas State Security Headquarters on June 28, 1941. This was before the Germans had actually arrived in Kaunas, Lithuania.

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Several days later after the Germans arrived Dr. STAHLCKER, Lieutenant General of the Gestapo and Head of the Northern Front, requested his assistance in the extermination of the people of the Jewish race. He advised they were instructed in the Lithuanian language, however, he refused to order officers in the Security police to exterminate Jewish people and subsequently, was immediately replaced by STASYS CENKUS as Director of State Security. Thereafter, he was immediately arrested by CENKUS, newly appointed Security Chief and was imprisoned until December, 1941. No charges were filed against him and he was not interviewed.

He felt the reason for his arrest was as a reprisal measure since he did not wish to cooperate with the Germans and liquidate the Jews. At one point, he stated he was in an isolation cell for three months. He said then he was released and approached by German officials to resume security work in Lithuania which he refused. Thereafter he submitted a request to allow him to practice as an attorney after two or three weeks of unemployment and to his astonishment, he received a certificate allowing him to practice as an attorney in Lithuanian and German courts. He served as an attorney until the end of July, 1944, in Kaunas.

In August, 1944, when the Russians were advancing toward Lithuania he left Kaunas with his family and had gone into Germany. When he left Lithuania, refugees were being inducted into civilian work details and he was given a uniform to work for the Germans at German air fields. He also served as a liaison man between the Lithuanian auxiliary army and the German army because of his vast knowledge of languages. He was sent to Poznan, Poland where he served as a liaison officer in October, 1944.

On January 23 or 24, 1945, the Poznan, Poland, area was surrounded by Soviet troops. He and a friend, one SVIELNIS, discarded their uniforms and secured civilian clothing and after several weeks of hiding in the city were captured by Polish Partisans and then turned over to a concentration camp. He began work as an interpreter at the camp and made friends with other Polish individuals. He explained that from March to May, 1945, approximately thirty thousand individuals were sent from the camp in Poznan for deportation to Russia. He learned that his friend SVIELNIS was killed by the Russians.

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In December, 1945, he escaped from Poznan and went to Bydgoszcz, Poland, where he was employed on the farm of Agricultural Engineer, JOSEF ORCHOLSKI. He had previously met ANTONINA ORCHOLSKA at Poznan. Through the ORCHOLSKI family he obtained work on the farm and obtained Polish papers and identity of JAN DAJNOWSKI. He explained that he had told the ORCHOLSKI family of his background, that he was a Lithuanian and through their assistance he was able to cover his Lithuanian identity and secure the Polish identity.

In April, 1946, ORCHOLSKI got him a job as an instructor in an agricultural center at Chodziez near Poznan. Approximately six months later he was attached to the Office of the Agrarian Reform at Chodziez and later became an assistant to the Commissar for Agrarian Reform. He was working as a recorder of deeds of farms which were confiscated and made state property. The Poznan area had approximately 32 districts.

In August, 1948, he was appointed Commissar for the Chodziez District, then he was transferred to Miedzychod, Poland in May, 1949.

In June, 1950, he became an agricultural engineer at Oborniki and later made inspector in charge of farms at Poznan.

In July, 1954, he was appointed to the Committee for Agrarian Reform at Poznan and held the rating of Inspector. He held this post until he departed Poland.

While in Poland, he first used his place of birth as Riga, Latvia; however, when it became time to secure Polish papers he then listed his place of birth as Wilno, Poland, 1904. He had used the pretext that he had attended the University of Riga, the place of birth of his wife.

He advised that he thought his wife and family were deceased, and that on several occasions he attempted to leave Poland but would not leave without a fool-proof method. He later learned in 1949 that his wife and family had entered the United States.

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DAINAUSKAS related he joined the United Polish Workers Party on December 15, 1948 and displayed his Union Book 1190203, which was issued in 1949 to him under the name of JAN DAJNOWSKI. He attended meetings that were called and paid his dues regularly. He was also a member of the Agricultural Profession Union which he joined in 1946 and displayed book for payment of dues No. 78081. He advised these organizations were Communist but his only purpose in joining them was to avoid detection by the Polish authorities of his true identity.

DAINAUSKAS said he did not believe in the ideology of Communism and he is and has been an anti-Communist and is against the Soviet occupation of his native country Lithuania.

After learning that his wife and family were in the United States he began plans for his departure to leave Poland legally. He saved up his annual leave and upon securing a French passport, good for three months, he succeeded in leaving Poland on January 24, 1957 via plane. Although he did not plan to return to Poland, he even purchased a round trip ticket to avoid any possible suspicions that he had planned to stay in France.

DIANAUSKAS told the authorities he planned to visit his relatives in Paris, and after being in Paris a short while he wired the Polish authorities and requested an extension for three months to remain in Paris for the purpose of attending school and learning the French Language. He received the extended leave without pay and did this as a hoax so they would not know he had defected from Poland. He actually began negotiations in an attempt to enter the United States in an effort to join his wife and children in Chicago, Illinois. He arrived in the United States on February 26, 1961, aboard Air France Flight 707, after attaining the necessary entrance visa to the United States for permanent residence.

DAINAUSKAS reiterated while he was in Lithuania, Poland and Germany he has never acted as a Soviet spy or agent. He stated all his efforts were directed for an independent Lithuania. He stated he had contributed articles against Communism and the Soviet Union.

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DAINAUSKAS commented that he is presently engaged in writing the history of Lithuanian law, stemming back to the fifteenth century.

Sources who have some knowledge of some aspects of Lithuanians involved in Communist activities in the Chicago area were contacted in March, May and June of 1961, at which time they advised that JONAS DAINAUSKAS is unknown to them.

The following is a description of DAINAUSKAS obtained through review of INS records and personal observation:

Name	JONAS DAINAUSKAS
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	1/21/04
Place of birth	Kaunas, Lithuania
Height	5'4"
Weight	150 to 155 pounds
Marital status	Married
Citizenship	Lithuania
Hair	Brown (receding hairline)
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Medium
Build	Small
Languages	Latin, Latvian, Spanish, Polish, Russian, German, French and all Slavic languages
Characteristics	Wears glasses
Relatives	Son, JOHN DAINAUSKAS, 4708 West 12th Street, Cicero, Illinois